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when some obscure or undetermined point is under investigation, in the great majority of instances arising in daily practice, a local hand book like this is quite sufficient.

This book has made easily available all our law upon the subject as determined to date.

E. B. GAGER.

Restrictions on the Use of Real Property. By C. P. Berry. Published by George I. Jones, St. Louis, Mo. 1915. pp. XLV, 657.

A great many law books which are being published nowadays and which purport to be text-books are in reality not much more than digests of the law on the subject to which they relate. The book in question is of this kind. It is a digest of the law relating to restrictions on the use of real property. But it would hardly be fair to the author to say that he claims to have written a text-book. In his preface he says that he has made special effort to produce "a practical working tool for the busy lawyer." This might mean either a text-book or a digest and the book in hand is essentially a digest.

It does not follow from this, however, that the author has not rendered a valuable service to the legal profession. The phase of the law which he has chosen is one of growing importance and will become more and more important with the increase in population and its incident necessity of crowding larger and larger numbers of people into given territorial areas.

The author has covered his field well. He has not confined himself to the American cases, but has included the Canadian, English, Irish and Scotch cases as well. The excellence of his index makes the material included easily and readily accessible. Half a dozen different words or expressions in the index will often conduct you to the case on the question in hand. The book should prove of very great value to every lawyer who has a real estate practice.

H. W. A.

The Doctrine of Intervention. By Henry G. Hodges. The Banner Press, Princeton. 1915. pp. 288.

This is a useful summary of a subject much in evidence in public thought and the author may be congratulated on having chosen for his work a branch of international study which has

hitherto only received partial treatment in the leading works on international law. In the appendices we have useful documents touching neutrality and an excellent bibliography of the subject. While our author's view is comprehensive we could have wished at this time greater detail in his treatment. This is especially true when he comes to "Balance of Power." Occasionally a statement would seem to need modification; we would hardly indorse, without qualification, the statement (at p. 29) "The Holy Alliance received its first great blow by the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823." Our author's review of recent war-like conditions is most helpful and illuminating, and we cordially commend the volume to all students of public affairs.

G. E. S.

Sales of Stocks and Bonds. By Milford J. Thompson. T. H. Flood & Company, Chicago. 1915. pp. XXV, 208.

This book deals with an intensely live topic. The author startles one by the initial statement in his introduction that "there is a universal violation of the law of sales in the present methods of delivering shares of stock." His attempt is to make good this thesis and to indicate how such sales and contracts of sale should be made in order to conform to the fundamental principles of the law of sales. His treatment of the subject is suggestive, but is somewhat lacking in clearness in places and is not always entirely convincing. Very few cases are cited and we are unable to see why the author concluded that the citation of more authorities would not have added to the strength of his book. The book will be interesting and valuable chiefly by way of suggestion rather than because of any definite solution which it gives of the problems pointed out.

H. W. A.

The Act to Regulate Commerce. By Herbert C. Lust. Published by LaSalle Extension University, Chicago. 1915. pp. VII, 196 and 141.

This book contains an appendix of 141 pages which includes the text of the Interstate Commerce Act with the amendments to date. The body of the book consists of a section by section comment upon the Act. On the whole, it is a fair general expo-